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New Species from the Western United States

BY P. A. RYDBERG

Juncus Suksdorfii

Stem about 3 dm. high, strict, light green, 2–3 mm. in diameter; leaves terete or slightly flattened, distinctly septate; the basal ones short; stem leaves, except the upper ones, often 3 dm. long all with a conspicuous, scarious sheath; heads in a contracted panicle, brown and shining, 5–8-flowered; bracts ovate, cuspidate-acuminate; perianth segments subequal, about 4 mm. long, narrowly lanceolate, acute or acuminate; stamens 6; anthers longer than the filaments; style long-exserted; capsule dark brown and shining, oblong, acuminate, 3-angled.

Dr. Watson has labeled this *Juncus Nevadensis* var., to which it may be nearest related if the structure of the flower is taken in consideration. It is different in habit, however, being much stouter, having more numerous and larger heads, and longer leaves.

WASHINGTON: Falcon Valley, 1883, *Suksdorf*, 217; 1885, 680; Spangle, Spokane Co., 1884, 464 (all in Gray Herbarium).

Allium Neo-Mexicanum

Bulb oblong, membranaceous, crowning a more or less persistent rhizome; coat membranaceous; scape slender, terete; leaves narrow, 1–3 mm. wide, apparently almost flat, slightly keeled; umbel 8–20-flowered, nodding; involucre very small; perianth-segments oblong-ovate, acute, nearly white, without a distinct mid-vein; stamens and style exserted; capsule 6-crested.

This resembles most *A. cernuum*, but differs in the fewer flowered umbel, the narrower perianth-segments, and in the thinner and narrower leaves, which are only slightly keeled.

NEW MEXICO: Organ Mountains, 1894, *E. O. Wootton*; 1851–2, *C. Wright*, 1913.

SOUTH COLORADO: 1861, *C. C. Parry*, 350.

ARIZONA: Tanners Cañon, 1892, *Dr. T. E. Wilcox*.

Astragalus Cusickii

Perennial from a creeping rootstock: stem about 5 dm. high, strigose, somewhat branched; leaves pinnate of 6–9 pairs of linear

leaflets which are 2-3 cm. long and about 2 mm. wide, glabrous above and slightly strigose beneath; raceme with a 1-2 dm. long peduncle, rather lax and few-flowered; flowers almost sessile, about 12 mm. long; calyx about 7 mm. long, strigose with dark hairs; lobes short, lanceolate and unequal; corolla yellow; pod with a stipe which is about 1 cm. long and curved upwards, upright, oblong, obcordate in cross-section, with the dorsal suture strongly inflexed to about half-way to the ventral one, subcoriaceous, the body being about 2 cm. long.

The specimens were named *A. arrectus* Gray?, to which species it has a superficial resemblance, differing in the pod, the structure of which places it near *A. Drummondii* and *A. scopulorum*. From these it differs, however, in the short erect pod. It grows on dry hillsides.

OREGON: Malheur, 1885, *W. C. Cusick*, 1238 (Gray Herbarium).

Potentilla rosulata

Glandular and viscid pubescent throughout; caudex thick and lignose, topped with dense rosettes of leaves and short stems; the latter, at least in the type specimens, less than 1 dm. high; basal leaves 4-5 cm. long, long-petioled, pinnately 5-foliolate; stem-leaves ternate, short-petioled, or the upper subsessile; lower stipules lanceolate and thin; the upper ovate and rather thick; leaflets thick, densely viscid and glandular pubescent, broadly obovate, or the terminal orbicular, deeply crenate, or somewhat cleft, 7-10 mm. long; pedicels 5-15 mm. long; hypanthium about 5 mm. in diameter, densely viscid pubescent; bractlets ovate, about half as long as the broadly triangular ovate acute or acuminate sepals; petals small, oblong, whitish or light yellow, about as long as the bractlets; stamens between 30 and 40; anthers decidedly didymous; pistils 20-40; style filiform, attached near the apex of the ovary.

This is nearest related to *Potentilla saxosa* Greene,* but differs in the less numerous leaflets of the basal leaves, the much thicker and less incised leaflets, the shorter and stouter stems, the smaller

* In my monograph I transferred this species to *Horkelia*, on account of its close resemblance to *Horkelia Baileyi*, but a study of better material in Mr. T. S. Brandegee's herbarium has persuaded me that I made a mistake. The species is a true *Potentilla*. There are three species, all belonging to the *Potentilleae*, that are almost identical in the vegetative parts, but still must be placed in three different genera. These are: *Potentilla saxosa* Greene, *Horkelia Baileyi* Wats., and *Purpusia saxosa* Brandegee.

petals and the shorter hairs of the receptacle. It resembles also *P. rivalis* somewhat in habit and leaves, but it has a thick perennial caudex, much more numerous stamens and filiform style.

CALIFORNIA: 29 Palms, Colorado Desert, 1898, *A. H. Alvarson* (type in the herbarium of *T. S. Brandegee*).

Horkelia chaetophora

Caudex stout, covered with the remains of leaf-stalks and stipules from former years; stems several, 1–1.5 dm. high, almost scapose, finely puberulent; basal leaves numerous, about 1 dm. long, with 15–20 pairs of leaflets; their stipules broad, brown, obtuse, bristly ciliate; leaflets 3–5 mm. long, divided to near the base into linear-oblong segments, densely puberulent and tipped with bristles; cyme rather many-flowered and open; hypanthium 5–7 mm. in diameter, puberulent and hirsute; bractlets linear-oblong, one third shorter than the broadly lanceolate acute sepals; petals yellow, oblong, about equaling the sepals; stamens 10; filaments filiform; pistils about 20.

This is intermediate between *H. Utahensis* and *H. pygmaea*. It resembles the former most in habit and flowers, but has the bristles and obtuse stipules characteristic to *H. pygmaea*. From the latter it differs in the larger size of the plant and flower and the many-flowered and open cyme. It grows in rocky places in the mountains at an altitude of 3000–3400 m.

CALIFORNIA: Farewell Gap and Little Kern River, Tulare Co., 1896, *C. A. Purpus*, 1409; Keweah Peak, 1895 (both in the herbarium of *T. S. Brandegee*).

Horkelia Congdonis

Perennial with a woody caudex; stems erect, 3–4 dm. high, few-leaved, somewhat branched above, glandular puberulent; basal leaves 1–1.5 dm. long, with 30–40 pairs of leaflets; stem-leaves similar but smaller; upper stipules deeply cleft; leaflets 3–5 mm. long, cleft to the base into 4–5 oblong divisions, obtuse, glandular puberulent; cyme with a few ascending branches and short-pedicelled flowers; hypanthium campanulate, 7–8 mm. in diameter, glandular puberulent; bractlets lanceolate, one half or two thirds the length of the lanceolate acuminate sepals; sepals almost equaling the sepals, oblong, obtuse; stamens 20; filaments slightly dilated, subulate; pistils numerous.

This is nearest related to *Horkelia purpurascens*, but differs in the

taller habit, the more branched cyme, the more acuminate sepals, which in the type specimens are not reflexed, and the petals, which are not retuse or emarginate as in that species.

CALIFORNIA: Casa Diabolo, 1895, *J. W. Congdon* (type in the herbarium of T. S. Brandegee).

Mertensia tubiflora

Perennial; stem 2–3 dm. high, glabrous striate, and somewhat angled, branched above; basal leaves oblanceolate, short petioled; stem-leaves sessile, lanceolate to ovate, about 4 cm. long and 1–2 cm. wide, glabrate, except the hispid ciliolate margins, muricate above, obtuse; panicle contracted; pedicels very slender and drooping, about 1 cm. long, strigulose; calyx slightly strigose, about 4 mm. long, cleft half-way into oblong-lanceolate acutish lobes; corolla 13–15 mm. long; tube about 10 mm. long and 3 mm. in diameter, more than twice as long as the limb; the latter campanulate with very short lobes; nutlets very strongly muricate.

This species combines the general habit of *M. lanceolata* with a corolla which is most like that of *M. oblongifolia*.

WYOMING: Headwaters of the Tongue River, Big Horn Mountains, July, 1898, *F. Tweedy*, 119.

Symphoricarpos Utahensis

Symphoricarpos montanus Wats. King's Exp. 5: 132 partly; not H.B. K.

Shrub a meter or more high, with brownish bark; leaves broadly ovate, more or less rounded at both ends, obtuse or often mucronate, often coarsely sinuately toothed, pubescent when young, glabrate in age, 3–4 cm. long and 2–3 cm. wide; flowers in terminal one-sided, drooping short spikes, or with smaller clusters in the upper axils; corolla somewhat funnelform, about 8 mm. long.

This resembles most *S. racemosus* in inflorescence and leaves, but differs in the form of the corolla. The inflorescence, the larger and less pubescent leaves and the size of the bush separate it from *S. rotundifolius*.

UTAH: Logan, August, 1895, *P. A. Rydberg* (Type); Wahsatch Mountain, 1869, *S. Watson*, 475, in part.*

* Watson includes under this number not less than three distinct forms. Of these one belongs to this species, one from Virginia Mountain, Nevada, to *S. oreophilus*, and the third from the Uintahs to the next or an undescribed species.

Symphoricarpus Parishii

Apparently rather tall shrub for the group; bark of the old stems gray, of the young twigs brown; leaves of older stems small, about 1.5 cm. long, narrowly oval, acutish at both ends, densely pubescent, more or less bluish green, rather thick; those of the young shoots larger, about 3 cm. long, deeply 3-lobed and coarsely toothed; corolla elongated campanulate, 6-7 mm. long.

This resembles mostly *S. rotundifolius* in pubescence and flowers, but is evidently a larger plant and the leaves are bluish green and acutish at both ends. It seems to be confined to Southern California.

CALIFORNIA: San Bernardino Mountains, 1892, *S. B. Parish*, 2514; 1894, 3024.

Erigeron flabellifolius

Perennial with a long slender creeping rootstock; stem 1-2 dm. high, few-leaved, glandular puberulent above; basal leaves petioled, about 3 cm. long, slightly glandular puberulent, cuneate-flabelliform in outline, deeply 3-5-cleft into cuneate 3-lobed divisions or the lower simply 5-9-lobed at the apex; stem-leaves cuneate or obovate, smaller, subsessile and less divided; heads about 10 mm. high and 10-15 mm. in diameter; bracts linear, acuminate, with more or less spreading tips, dark brown or purplish black, glandular puberulent; rays 7-8 mm. long and 1.5-2 mm. wide, light pink or white.

This is a member of the *E. compositum* group, easily distinguished from its relatives by the form of the leaves, which are never compound, but simply cleft two thirds their length or less. It is also characterized by the lack of hirsute pubescence generally found in that group. It grows in rocky slides at an altitude of 3600 m.

WYOMING: Yount's Peak, Teton Forest Reserve, August, 1897, *Tweedy*, 536.

Erigeron spathulifolius

Perennial from an ascending rootstock; stems 5-8 cm. high, generally ascending, glabrous or slightly puberulent above, 3-5-leaved; basal leaves about 2 cm. long, perfectly glabrous, somewhat fleshy, broadly spatulate, tapering into a short petiole, entire-margined, obtuse or acutish; stem leaves 1-1.5 cm. long, linear-oblong or oblanceolate, sessile, obtuse; head solitary, 7-8 mm. high and 10-15 mm. in diameter, excluding the rays; bracts

linear-lanceolate, acute, black, slightly puberulent; rays light blue, in age white, about 8 mm. long and 2–3 mm. wide.

In leaves and heads, this resembles most *E. simplex* Greene, but has a different root-system, is a much more glabrous plant and lack altogether the long villous hairs on the involucre characteristic of that species. On account of its root-system, it may be associated with *E. ursinus* and *E. radicans*, but lacks the hirsute pubescence of those species and has broader rays. The same characters, together with the single head and broad leaves, separate it from *E. Eatonii*, which also has somewhat the same habit. It is an alpine species growing at an altitude of 3000 m. or more.

WYOMING: Black Rock Creek, Teton Forest Reserve, August, 1897, *Tweedy*, 543.

Antennaria angustifolia

Surculose-proliferous; leaves of the stolons linear or linear-ob lanceolate, about 1.5 cm. long, finely tomentose on both sides; stem-leaves narrowly linear, erect, the uppermost subulate; heads few in a subcapitate cluster, 4–5 mm. high; involucre campanulate, tomentose at the base; bracts of the fertile head linear-oblong, acute, yellowish or brownish white.

This is nearest related to *A. parvifolia* and *A. microphylla*, from which it differs in the subcapitate heads and the very narrow leaves.

CALIFORNIA: Yosemite Valley, 1865, *J. Torrey* (labeled *A. stenophylla*?); Hat Creek, *J. S. Newberry* (labeled *A. luzuloides*; both in the Torrey Herbarium).